

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THAT CONFERENCE.

WHY SENATOR SCHURZ SIGNED THE CALL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The announcement from New York that Senator Schurz had signed the call for a meeting in sympathy with the party headed by William Cullen Bryant, receives flat contradiction from Mr. Schurz's friends. He was not asked to a conference to take action against the Cincinnati nominees. The representations made to him were that the meeting was to be composed of those in opposition to the present Administration, and the question of the Cincinnati movement up to this time has had no part in the proposed movement, so far as it is understood by the friends of Mr. Schurz.

The St. Louis Republic to-morrow will contain the following, attesting the correctness of the assertions of Mr. Schurz's friends. Says *The Republican*, in the exact language suggested by Mr. Schurz in reference to the proposed New-York consultation:

"The meeting of gentlemen opposed to the reelection of Grant, which, according to a dispatch published yesterday, will be held in New-York on the 20th of this month, is to be composed of men representing all the different shades of opposition to the present Administration. The list of names is not yet complete, but it is believed that it will include many of the most prominent men in the country. The meeting is not a party meeting, but a meeting of men who are opposed to the present Administration, and who are desirous of securing the election of a President who will be able to govern the country in a wise and economical manner. The meeting is not a party meeting, but a meeting of men who are opposed to the present Administration, and who are desirous of securing the election of a President who will be able to govern the country in a wise and economical manner. The meeting is not a party meeting, but a meeting of men who are opposed to the present Administration, and who are desirous of securing the election of a President who will be able to govern the country in a wise and economical manner."

Mr. Samuel A. Way died a few days since. He was a Boston broker, the proprietor of a private bank, and the owner of a great deal of real estate. He had the reputation of being an exceedingly sharp business man; he was not remarkable for the urbanity of his manners; and those who owed him money found it to their personal comfort to pay him as soon as possible. He was respected as "Sam Way" rather irreverently by the general public. All his life he meant money, and the phrase is, and all his life he made it. And yet, when it came to the disposition and distribution of his estate, this hard and, as he was deemed by many, this uncharitable bill-broker made one of the kindest, most considerate, and most gentle of bequests—the most touching which the world has heard of since Stephen Girard founded an educational asylum for orphan boys. Mr. Way has constituted the needful women of Boston his residuary legatees. After liberal bequests to his kin, with due remembrance of his servants, he gives the remainder of his estate to trustees to be used for the benefit of the aforesaid seamstresses. He observes in his will that "the chief embarrassments to which this class of persons are exposed result from a failure of employment at certain seasons, and a scarcity of suitable dwelling places." He wishes, therefore, to secure to needlewomen, 1, a supply of work when ordinary resources fail; and 2, a provision of houses containing convenient, healthful apartments. "My principal object," says Mr. Way, "is to help workers to constant employment at fair prices, and to desirable homes at fair rent."

But Mr. Way does not stop here. His main object is to help those who are both willing and able to work; but when this has been done efficiently in the opinion of the trustees, he then provides that aid may be extended to those who are unable to work. His chief wish, however, is to give temporary relief to the casually necessities. He thinks it better that this should be afforded for a limited period of three successive months, and that after this resort should be had to charitable institutions. The trustees, however, under extraordinary circumstances, and in their discretion, may depart from this rule. The trust estate is to be divided into a labor fund and a building fund, to be allowed to accumulate if necessary, but to be practically employed as soon as possible. "The supply of work," says the will, "may be provided by investing capital in undertaking the manufacture and sale of the various descriptions of goods produced by sewing women. Stores and salerooms may be opened, or goods may be manufactured upon contract." But they "are to be manufactured at times when sewing women are in need of employment." In the houses, apartments are to be let at fair paying rates, the proceeds to go to the general fund.

We have made this special mention of Mr. Way's legacy because, as a piece of plain, practical, common sense benevolence, it makes all manner of fanciful projects for ameliorating the condition of women appear ridiculously shallow. Mr. Way's idea of rational relief is that of helping those who are willing to help themselves. This, in any sensible scheme of private relief, must be the first object, the care of the disabled being committed to public institutions. If, after doing its first work, the trust fund will permit private relief, then it is to be employed. With a competent Board of Trustees, the Way Endowment must do a great deal of the very best kind of good.

It is the opinion of *The Cleveland Herald* that the people of the South were as passive as lambs led to the slaughter; but "now that they are roused to their forfeited rights as voters, they become brave and outspoken." "But," says *The Herald* in a half tone of apology, "we like it." Somehow this gives us a sort of impression that *The Herald* does not "like it" at all, and possibly it may "like it" less before all is over. We hardly see that it is worth while to maintain the Republican party merely for the sake of keeping Southern men "passive as lambs led to the slaughter," and upon the whole we must own to a preference of "brave and outspoken" men to dumb dogs.The Grant organs have taken to republishing some of the *Truth in Small Commissions*. They could not better describe them. *THE TRIBUNE* is in the habit of giving a great deal of truth in small compass and appropriate terms. If they would bring their eyes down to the more recent numbers of *THE TRIBUNE*, and publish in the same way they would give their readers much truth, and not likely to be otherwise accessible to them, and unlike their present quotations, peculiarly adapted to the present time and present questions.

According to a paragraph which is now on its winding way through the newspapers, two ladies who recently called upon Mr. Greeley, to obtain his views of the Female Suffrage question, went away with the opinion that, if elected, "he would turn out every woman holding an official position." If, on coming into office, he should find any woman (or man) holding an official position with no greater passion for the truth than is manifested by his manufacture of this silly story, our opinion is that he would, if he could, turn that person out with but little remorse or regard for the sex of the idiot. We think we may venture to say this without personally consulting with Mr. Greeley upon the subject.

A SENSIBLE LAST WILL.

Mr. Samuel A. Way died a few days since.

He was a Boston broker, the proprietor of a private bank, and the owner of a great deal of real estate.

He had the reputation of being an exceedingly sharp business man; he was not remarkable for the urbanity of his manners; and those who owed him money found it to their personal comfort to pay him as soon as possible.

He was respected as "Sam Way" rather irreverently by the general public.

All his life he meant money, and the phrase is, and all his life he made it.

And yet, when it came to the disposition and distribution of his estate, this hard and, as he was deemed by many, this uncharitable bill-broker made one of the kindest, most considerate, and most gentle of bequests—the most touching which the world has heard of since Stephen Girard founded an educational asylum for orphan boys.

Mr. Way has constituted the needful women of Boston his residuary legatees.

After liberal bequests to his kin, with due remembrance of his servants, he gives the remainder of his estate to trustees to be used for the benefit of the aforesaid seamstresses.

He observes in his will that "the chief embarrassments to which this class of persons are exposed result from a failure of employment at certain seasons, and a scarcity of suitable dwelling places."

He wishes, therefore, to secure to needlewomen, 1, a supply of work when ordinary resources fail; and 2, a provision of houses containing convenient, healthful apartments.

"My principal object," says Mr. Way, "is to help workers to constant employment at fair prices, and to desirable homes at fair rent."

But Mr. Way does not stop here. His main object is to help those who are both willing and able to work; but when this has been done efficiently in the opinion of the trustees, he then provides that aid may be extended to those who are unable to work.

His chief wish, however, is to give temporary relief to the casually necessities. He thinks it better that this should be afforded for a limited period of three successive months, and that after this resort should be had to charitable institutions.

The trustees, however, under extraordinary circumstances, and in their discretion, may depart from this rule.

The trust estate is to be divided into a labor fund and a building fund, to be allowed to accumulate if necessary, but to be practically employed as soon as possible.

"The supply of work," says the will, "may be provided by investing capital in undertaking the manufacture and sale of the various descriptions of goods produced by sewing women.

Stores and salerooms may be opened, or goods may be manufactured upon contract."

But they "are to be manufactured at times when sewing women are in need of employment."

In the houses, apartments are to be let at fair paying rates, the proceeds to go to the general fund.

We have made this special mention of Mr. Way's legacy because, as a piece of plain, practical, common sense benevolence, it makes all manner of fanciful projects for ameliorating the condition of women appear ridiculously shallow.

Mr. Way's idea of rational relief is that of helping those who are willing to help themselves.

This, in any sensible scheme of private relief, must be the first object, the care of the disabled being committed to public institutions.

If, after doing its first work, the trust fund will permit private relief, then it is to be employed.

With a competent Board of Trustees, the Way Endowment must do a great deal of the very best kind of good.

It is the opinion of *The Cleveland Herald* that the people of the South were as passive as lambs led to the slaughter; but "now that they are roused to their forfeited rights as voters, they become brave and outspoken.""But," says *The Herald* in a half tone of apology, "we like it." Somehow this gives us a sort of impression that *The Herald* does not "like it" at all, and possibly it may "like it" less before all is over.

We hardly see that it is worth while to maintain the Republican party merely for the sake of keeping Southern men "passive as lambs led to the slaughter," and upon the whole we must own to a preference of "brave and outspoken" men to dumb dogs.

The Grant organs have taken to republishing some of the *Truth in Small Commissions*. They could not better describe them. *THE TRIBUNE* is in the habit of giving a great deal of truth in small compass and appropriate terms.If they would bring their eyes down to the more recent numbers of *THE TRIBUNE*, and publish in the same way they would give their readers much truth, and not likely to be otherwise accessible to them, and unlike their present quotations, peculiarly adapted to the present time and present questions.

According to a paragraph which is now on its winding way through the newspapers, two ladies who recently called upon Mr. Greeley, to obtain his views of the Female Suffrage question, went away with the opinion that, if elected, "he would turn out every woman holding an official position."

If, on coming into office, he should find any woman (or man) holding an official position with no greater passion for the truth than is manifested by his manufacture of this silly story, our opinion is that he would, if he could, turn that person out with but little remorse or regard for the sex of the idiot.

We think we may venture to say this without personally consulting with Mr. Greeley upon the subject.

A SENSIBLE LAST WILL.

Mr. Samuel A. Way died a few days since.

He was a Boston broker, the proprietor of a private bank, and the owner of a great deal of real estate.

He had the reputation of being an exceedingly sharp business man; he was not remarkable for the urbanity of his manners; and those who owed him money found it to their personal comfort to pay him as soon as possible.

He was respected as "Sam Way" rather irreverently by the general public.

All his life he meant money, and the phrase is, and all his life he made it.

And yet, when it came to the disposition and distribution of his estate, this hard and, as he was deemed by many, this uncharitable bill-broker made one of the kindest, most considerate, and most gentle of bequests—the most touching which the world has heard of since Stephen Girard founded an educational asylum for orphan boys.

Mr. Way has constituted the needful women of Boston his residuary legatees.

After liberal bequests to his kin, with due remembrance of his servants, he gives the remainder of his estate to trustees to be used for the benefit of the aforesaid seamstresses.

He observes in his will that "the chief embarrassments to which this class of persons are exposed result from a failure of employment at certain seasons, and a scarcity of suitable dwelling places."

He wishes, therefore, to secure to needlewomen, 1, a supply of work when ordinary resources fail; and 2, a provision of houses containing convenient, healthful apartments.

"My principal object," says Mr. Way, "is to help workers to constant employment at fair prices, and to desirable homes at fair rent."

But Mr. Way does not stop here. His main object is to help those who are both willing and able to work; but when this has been done efficiently in the opinion of the trustees, he then provides that aid may be extended to those who are unable to work.

His chief wish, however, is to give temporary relief to the casually necessities. He thinks it better that this should be afforded for a limited period of three successive months, and that after this resort should be had to charitable institutions.

The trustees, however, under extraordinary circumstances, and in their discretion, may depart from this rule.

The trust estate is to be divided into a labor fund and a building fund, to be allowed to accumulate if necessary, but to be practically employed as soon as possible.

"The supply of work," says the will, "may be provided by investing capital in undertaking the manufacture and sale of the various descriptions of goods produced by sewing women.

Stores and salerooms may be opened, or goods may be manufactured upon contract."

But they "are to be manufactured at times when sewing women are in need of employment."

In the houses, apartments are to be let at fair paying rates, the proceeds to go to the general fund.

We have made this special mention of Mr. Way's legacy because, as a piece of plain, practical, common sense benevolence, it makes all manner of fanciful projects for ameliorating the condition of women appear ridiculously shallow.

Mr. Way's idea of rational relief is that of helping those who are willing to help themselves.

This, in any sensible scheme of private relief, must be the first object, the care of the disabled being committed to public institutions.

If, after doing its first work, the trust fund will permit private relief, then it is to be employed.

With a competent Board of Trustees, the Way Endowment must do a great deal of the very best kind of good.

It is the opinion of *The Cleveland Herald* that the people of the South were as passive as lambs led to the slaughter; but "now that they are roused to their forfeited rights as voters, they become brave and outspoken.""But," says *The Herald* in a half tone of apology, "we like it." Somehow this gives us a sort of impression that *The Herald* does not "like it" at all, and possibly it may "like it" less before all is over.

We hardly see that it is worth while to maintain the Republican party merely for the sake of keeping Southern men "passive as lambs led to the slaughter," and upon the whole we must own to a preference of "brave and outspoken" men to dumb dogs.

The Grant organs have taken to republishing some of the *Truth in Small Commissions*. They could not better describe them. *THE TRIBUNE* is in the habit of giving a great deal of truth in small compass and appropriate terms.If they would bring their eyes down to the more recent numbers of *THE TRIBUNE*, and publish in the same way they would give their readers much truth, and not likely to be otherwise accessible to them, and unlike their present quotations, peculiarly adapted to the present time and present questions.

According to a paragraph which is now on its winding way through the newspapers, two ladies who recently called upon Mr. Greeley, to obtain his views of the Female Suffrage question, went away with the opinion that, if elected, "he would turn out every woman holding an official position."

If, on coming into office, he should find any woman (or man) holding an official position with no greater passion for the truth than is manifested by his manufacture of this silly story, our opinion is that he would, if he could, turn that person out with but little remorse or regard for the sex of the idiot.

We think we may venture to say this without personally consulting with Mr. Greeley upon the subject.

A SENSIBLE LAST WILL.

Mr. Samuel A. Way died a few days since.

He was a Boston broker, the proprietor of a private bank, and the owner of a great deal of real estate.

He had the reputation of being an exceedingly sharp business man; he was not remarkable for the urbanity of his manners; and those who owed him money found it to their personal comfort to pay him as soon as possible.

He was respected as "Sam Way" rather irreverently by the general public.

All his life he meant money, and the phrase is, and all his life he made it.

And yet, when it came to the disposition and distribution of his estate, this hard and, as he was deemed by many, this uncharitable bill-broker made one of the kindest, most considerate, and most gentle of bequests—the most touching which the world has heard of since Stephen Girard founded an educational asylum for orphan boys.

Mr. Way has constituted the needful women of Boston his residuary legatees.

After liberal bequests to his kin, with due remembrance of his servants, he gives the remainder of his estate to trustees to be used for the benefit of the aforesaid seamstresses.

He observes in his will that "the chief embarrassments to which this class of persons are exposed result from a failure of employment at certain seasons, and a scarcity of suitable dwelling places."

He wishes, therefore, to secure to needlewomen, 1, a supply of work when ordinary resources fail; and 2, a provision of houses containing convenient, healthful apartments.

"My principal object," says Mr. Way, "is to help workers to constant employment at fair prices, and to desirable homes at fair rent."

But Mr. Way does not stop here. His main object is to help those who are both willing and able to work; but when this has been done efficiently in the opinion of the trustees, he then provides that aid may be extended to those who are unable to work.

His chief wish, however, is to give temporary relief to the casually necessities. He thinks it better that this should be afforded for a limited period of three successive months, and that after this resort should be had to charitable institutions.

The trustees, however, under extraordinary circumstances, and in their discretion, may depart from this rule.

The trust estate is to be divided into a labor fund and a building fund, to be allowed to accumulate if necessary, but to be practically employed as soon as possible.

"The supply of work," says the will, "may be provided by investing capital in undertaking the manufacture and sale of the various descriptions of goods produced by sewing women.

Stores and salerooms may be opened, or goods may be manufactured upon contract."

But they "are to be manufactured at times when sewing women are in need of employment."

In the houses, apartments are to be let at fair paying rates, the proceeds to go to the general fund.

We have made this special mention of Mr. Way's legacy because, as a piece of plain, practical, common sense benevolence, it makes all manner of fanciful projects for ameliorating the condition of women appear ridiculously shallow.

Mr. Way's idea of rational relief is that of helping those who are willing to help themselves.

This, in any sensible scheme of private relief, must be the first object, the care of the disabled being committed to public institutions.

If, after doing its first work, the trust fund will permit private relief, then it is to be employed.

With a competent Board of Trustees, the Way Endowment must do a great deal of the very best kind of good.

It is the opinion of *The Cleveland Herald* that the people of the South were as passive as lambs led to the slaughter; but "now that they are roused to their forfeited rights as voters, they become brave and outspoken.""But," says *The Herald* in a half tone of apology, "we like it." Somehow this gives us a sort of impression that *The Herald* does not "like it" at all, and possibly it may "like it" less before all is over.

We hardly see that it is worth while to maintain the Republican party merely for the sake of keeping Southern men "passive as lambs led to the slaughter," and upon the whole we must own to a preference of "brave and outspoken" men to dumb dogs.

The Grant organs have taken to republishing some of the *Truth in Small Commissions*. They could not better describe them. *THE TRIBUNE* is in the habit of giving a great deal of truth in small compass and appropriate terms.If they would bring their eyes down to the more recent numbers of *THE TRIBUNE*, and publish in the same way they would give their readers much truth, and not likely to be otherwise accessible to them, and unlike their present quotations, peculiarly adapted to the present time and present questions.

According to a paragraph which is now on its winding way through the newspapers, two ladies who recently called upon Mr. Greeley, to obtain his views of the Female Suffrage question, went away with the opinion that, if elected, "he would turn out every woman holding an official position."

If, on coming into office, he should find any woman (or man) holding an official position with no greater passion for the truth than is manifested by his manufacture of this silly story, our opinion is that he would, if he could, turn that person out with but little remorse or regard for the sex of the idiot.

We think we may venture to say this without personally consulting with Mr. Greeley upon the subject.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN THE WEST.

ENCOURAGING WORDS FROM CHICAGO—FORMATION OF GREELY CAMPAIGN CLUB.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The Liberals of both parties here are greatly elated at the results of the Conventions in the great States this week, more especially over the signal triumph of Liberalism in Indiana, where it was feared that the action of Mr. Voorhees might render the Democrats timid if not absolutely disaffected toward reform.

A Greeley Democratic Campaign Club, composed of some of the foremost citizens of Chicago, was formed here to-day. The following are the most conspicuous members: President, David A. Gage; Secretary, W. J. O'Connell; Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick, the Hon. Wm. F. O'Connell, Murray F. Tuley, Obadiah Jackson, Charles H. Harrison, Thomas Longnehan, F. H. Winston, Hugh Maher, E. F. Ransom, B. Lowenthal, Michael Koebe, M. W. Fuller, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., F. G. Sherman, Theo. J. Turner, John H. McAvoy, Joshua L. Marsh, Francis Adams, Henry Walker, Patrick Rafferty, H. G. Miller, Mark Sheridan, John Connelley, Redmond Prindle, Daniel O'Hara, Theodore Kintze, Daniel Cameron, Malcolm McDonald, and J. C. Hochberg.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city:

The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon. James Shields, received at the National Liberal Republican Headquarters in this city: